SEVENTH DAY—12TH JUNE 1925.

General Resolutions.

The DEWAN informed the House that Mr. Niligiri Sanjeeviah had given notice of a supplementary resolution to the effect that the shanbhogs be treated as Government servants for the purposes of elections to the Mysore Representative Assembly and other local and constitutional bodies of the State and that the same was admitted by him.

MR. C B. SRINIVASA RAO rising to a point of order said that under Rule 30 (iv) of the rules issued with Government Notification, dated 8th December 1923, for the conduct of business at the meeting of the Representative Assembly, etc., no resolution should relate to matters referred to in clauses (a to f), proviso (ii) to Section 9 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, XIX of 1923, and that the resolution proposed to be moved by Mr. Sanjeeviah came under clauses (d to e), and as such it could not be admitted. Besides, under Rule, 1 (ii) of the Rules published in Government Order No. P. 3152—Legis., dated 14th December 1923, shanbhogs and patels had to be deemed as non-officials for the purposes of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation. Under the General Clauses Act, rules framed under a Regulation were part of the Regulation and the rule referred to above was thus part of the Representative Assembly Regulation. The resolution of Mr. Sanjeeviah aimed at amending that rule and thereby amending also the provisions of the constitution. For these reasons the resolution had to be disallowed.

The DEWAN observed that if the member meant that the House had no jurisdiction to make a recommendation to Government for changing any of the rules, that would only mean curtailing its own powers. The resolution was only a recommendation to Government to change a particular rule which defined the term non-official; it was not directly prohibited by the Regulation itself. In these circumstances the decision of Government on the point of order raised was that the Assembly could make any recommendations to change the rules so long as the body of the Regulation itself was not discussed.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH then moved that—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that shanbhogs be treated as pucca Government servants for the purpose of election of members to the different public bodies of the State."

He added that a resolution of this kind was moved on a former occasion but was not passed. He was of opinion that if both the village officers were allowed to come to the Representative Assembly, there will be overlapping of functions and considerable room would be made for the formation of parties or clique in the village, each section of the people favouring one officer or the other. He therefore thought that only patels who had a higher status than the shanbhogs should be permitted to be returned to the constitutional bodies. He said that in Madras and Bombay persons corresponding to shanbhogs were ineligible for election to popular bodies.

The DEWAN pointed out that the case of Karnams in the Madras Presidency was quite different from that of shanbhogs in Mysore.

In seconding the resolution Mr. S. C. Malliah observed that the duty of the shanbhog was only to keep accounts while the patel was in fact the head of the village.

MR. NARASINGA RAO of Molakalmuru observed that as long as there was village autonomy the village officers were responsible to the people, but ever since the Central Government began to interfere with village self-Government, their responsibility to the raiyats ceased and they became the servants of the Government. The net result was that the village officers could not naturally serve the interests of the people. For these reasons he was firmly of opinion that both patels and shanbhogs should be treated as Government servants; otherwise the grievances of the people could never be redressed. The sooner this was done, the better for the State as a whole.

MR. RAMAKRISHNIAH moved an amendment that the words "and patels" be added after the word "shanbogs" in the resolution. In explaining the amendment, the member stated that his object was that as under existing orders both shanbhogs and patels were eligible to be returned to the constitutional and local bodies of the State, and as they were closely connected wirh each other, whatever applied to the one should apply to the other in the matter of their candidature for elections.

MR. RAMANNA supported the amendment. Mr. Honnappiah said that both patels and shanbhogs came under one definition, *viz.*, "village officers" and there was no reason why shanbhogs alone should be treated as Government servants. Their office was hereditary. The potgi given to them was nothing more than honorarium. They were not responsible to the Government only. They were charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the local raiyats also, and with their intimate knowledge of local conditions and requirements they could better ventilate the grievances of the raiyats, and so it should be the object of every one interested in the public welfare to include more and more of them in every local body or organisation. With these words, he strongly opposed the resolution.

MR. GOPALASWAMY IYER pointed out that if Government accepted the resolution they would have to simultaneously consider the question of retiring the shanbhogs at the age of 55 and granting them the usual rates of pension. Already the members were complaining that pension charges had gone up very much and that Government should try their best to see how they should be kept at as low a figure as possible in future. And in this view it was regrettable that any member should have deemed it fit to make a recommendation which in the result would further swell these charges. Coming to the merits of the question he said that it was a mistake to regard shanbhogs as Government servants. If shanbhogs were mere clerks and therefore placed on a much lower level than patels, he asked how patels who could never make out or rectify any mistakes committed by them are to be really regarded as heads of their villages. As observed in the Dewan's recent address to the Mysore Economic Conference, a large number of people had given up the villages in favour of towns. The result was that few intelligent men were left in the villages and if this resolution was accepted, it would only result in very ordinary men being returned to the local Panchayets. It was therefore desirable not to alienate the sympathies of either the shanbhogs or the patels if the village Panchayet system was to be successfully worked; otherwise, Government would be giving increased powers to the people with one hand and creating local difficulties with the other. With these words, the member opposed the resolution in the interests of the public.

MR. RAJAGOPALIENGAR in opposing the resolution said that neither the mover nor the seconder had given any satisfactory reasons in support of it. Whereas the patel was generally unable to read and write or at any rate to understand the village accounts, the shanbhog maintained the accounts and was doing all work. If as Mr. Sanjiviah thought most of the work was done by patels alone, then the shanbhogs would have been quite unnecessary. The effect of the resolution if accepted would be to take away the chance of the few literate men from rural areas coming to the Assembly and making known to Government the grievances of the several localities. One of the arguments on which the mover recommended the treating of the shanbhog as a Government servant was that he was receiving a certain amount of potgi from Government. But this was too small an amount to be regarded as pay; at best it was an honorarium. So, it was wrong to regard shanbhogs as Government servants. If, however, the proposal was accepted, then he urged that patels also should be regarded as Government officials. But then the question of pensions would arise and he did not believe that Government were in a position to sanction pensions to these classes of officials.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAJOO suggested that for purposes of election both the village officers should be regarded as Government servants, because in his own experience the shanbhogs as well as the patels were great impediments to the spread of education. If ever the village officer identified himself with the interests of the place, it was in *barabalooti* days. Ever since that system was abolished, they were becoming more and more selfish and were anxious that their children alone should receive instruction in schools.

MR. O. B. SRINIVASA RAO regretted that such a resolution should have been moved in the Assembly. If ever either of these two village officers was to be treated as a Government servant, it was more the patel than the shanbhog. If the latter only kept the accounts, the former attended to all the work of the village. As regards the merits of the resolution, he invited attention to the reply given by His Highness the Maharaja to the non-Brahmin Deputation that waited on him in 1918, to the effect that "no community shall be penalised because of its caste." These words coming as they did from our august Sovereign have simply to be followed and nothing

should be done in contravention of them. For several reasons he opposed the resolution, particularly because the shanbhogs had done nothing to deserve to be deprived of the privilege of being elected to the Assembly and other local bodies.

MR. ANANTHIAH opposed the resolution as well as the amendment as they involved practical difficulties. The resolution proposed was that shanbhogs should be treated as pucca Government servants for the purpose of election and the amendment suggested the inclusion of patels also. If this suggestion was accepted, none of the village officers could be members of the Municipal Councils, leaving aside the constitutional assemblies and local bodies of the State. He did not believe that there was any hardship caused to the people by allowing village officers to stand for election.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH opposed the amendment. He was strongly of opinion that the status of patels was very much higher than that of shanbhogs. The patel had full power and responsibility in regard to all matters concerning the village, whereas the shanbhog was meant only to attend to the clerical work and to help the patel in collections. The patels were all able to read and write in olden days and on that account they had their own privileges and powers. Subsequently however owing to their misfortune they became illiterate and naturally the importance of shanbhogs correspondingly increased. Recently however there was a general awakening of the masses and patels also were educated to some extent. It was right therefore that their rights were restored to them. The shanbhogs on the other hand had no such powers or responsibilities. In the past almost every Government appointment was hereditary. The hereditary nature of the shanbhogi office was a relic of the past. But so far as elections to local bodies and the State Assemblies were concerned, he felt that shanbhogs ought to be treated as Government servants.

The FIRST MEMBER said that the resolution before the House was that the shanbhogs should be treated as pucca Government servants for the purpose of election of members to the different public bodies of the State, and the amendment thereon was that both the shanbhogs and patels should be treated as Government servants. The question whether the shanbhogs and patels should be treated as salaried officers of Government, and whether

they could be returned to the Assembly, came before Government more than once in the past; and in 1891, after a careful consideration of all the aspects of the case, Government directed that "no person holding salaried appointment under Government is entitled to vote for or be returned as a member of the assembly," and that the offices of patels and shanbhogs were not to be included under salaried appointments. Again in the year 1894 Government repeated that shanbhogs and patels should not be treated as salaried officers. This practice has continued to this day. The Reforms Committee also discussed this question and finally recommended that these village officers should not be treated as Government servants, but should be allowed to stand for elections. If they were full-time Government servants, there might be some force in the objection taken to their presence in the Representative Assembly and other public bodies. But they were not full-time Government servants and they were only getting remuneration by way of potgi for collection work. If these Village officers should be prevented from standing for elections on the ground of their receiving some remuneration from Government, then, Bench Magistrates, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of District Boards, etc., should also be debarred on the same ground. He thought that that was not the proper view to take. The remuneration to these offices was not fixed on considerations of a living wage. If they should be considered as Government servants, they ought to be given adequate pay. After all, the number of patels and shanbhogs who were members of this Assembly numbered only 25 and 12, respectively. Speaking from personal experience, the Member was of opinion that these officers were always fighting for the people and serving their interests rather than speaking on the side of Government. They were fearlessly ventilating the grievances of the people. If at all there should be objection to shanbhogs and patels coming to the Assembly, it should be from the higher taluk officers, because the village work might suffer. Non-officials with their interest in the progress of the rural areas should not at any rate object to their coming, because no one knows the grievances and wants of the villages more than the village officers themselves.

With reference to Mr. Paramasiviah's remark that there is no age restriction in regard to patels and shanbhogs and therefore the question of giving pensions to

them did not arise, the First Member said that if those officers were prepared for an age restriction and pressed for all the privileges granted to other Government servants, then Government would have to accept their request, and that would lead to practical difficulties.

With reference to Mr. Hanumantha Rajoo's statement that the patels and shanbhogs were an impediment to the progress of the panchamas, the Member observed that that argument did not refer only to shanbhogs and patels ; it referred to members of all the higher castes. It was true that these fought for the people generally and not for panchamas in particular. But if on that account any member should be declared ineligible for election, that might mean that only panchamas were to be returned to this Assembly. The mover of the proposition wanted shanbhogs only to be declared ineligible for election to the local bodies. The Member would like to remind that shanbhogs were not always Brahmins, there were so many shanbhogs who were Goldsmiths, Lingayets, Jains and in some cases Mahomedans also. Therefore it could not be taken as a communal proposition. After all, if this resolution was accepted, it would affect only 12 members of this Assembly who attended the meetings and that too only if work permitted them to leave their places. Besides, persons who were actually doing shanbhogi work did not find time to attend the meetings.

With regard to the statement made by Mr. Paramasiviah that patels, who had lost their position on account of their backwardness, should be given their previous rights and privileges now that they were educated, depriving others who were forward of them, the Member asked whether it was a right principle to advocate. Government treated both patels and shanbhogs equally and as pointed out by one of the speakers, they were like the two eyes in respect of each village and it was not the intention of Government to make any distinction between them. The Member asked whether by depriving the shanbhogs of this privilege, the Assembly could be improved. After all, whether they are shanbhogs or patels, the electors would always vote in favour of any one in whom they had full confidence, so that whatever may be the occupation of the elected, it was immaterial to the Assembly. If later on members of the backward communities alone were expected to serve the interests of the people, naturally others among whom shanbhogs formed part, would not be

returned to the Assembly and other local bodies. In these circumstances, the First Member said that Government found no reason to accept the resolution and that the mover would do well to reconsider the matter and withdraw the resolution.

With reference to the observations made by some of the previous speakers that no case was made out against shanbhogs being allowed to stand for election to the Assembly and other local bodies, Mr. Sanjiviah observed that very often shanbhogs were misrepresenting facts to Government. If the crop realised was 4 annas, the shanbhogs reported that the raiyats realised 8 annas crop. It might be that the superior officers of Government compelled them to say so. Anyhow, it was certain that the interests of the raiyat were not safeguarded by shanbhogs and that the resolution even in regard to the important item of relief required, namely, remissions to raiyats, were not helped by shanbhogs. Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyer had said that if in any particular case the shanbhog while preparing lists of voters had omitted the name of any particular elector, it was open to the latter to make an application to the higher officers and get his name included. But seeing the present state of education of the raiyats, such a thing was hardly possible. The question of pension did not arise as the resolution suggested shanbhogs being treated as Government servants only in respect of elections. Besides, they were on active service throughout life and no question of pension could naturally arise. There were at least 5,514 shanbhogs throughout the State and each one of them had been granted inam lands by Government.

The DEWAN pointed out that that information was not correct, as not even a majority of the shanbhogs possessed any Inamties.

Continuing, Mr. Sanjiviah observed that the potgi given to shanbhog was much more than that drawn by patels. The total amount disbursed in the shape of potgi to shanbhogs was Rs. 7,84,428 which worked out at Rs. 142 per annum or Rs. 11-13-0 per mensem to each shanbhog. The amount given to patels totalled Rs. 3,77,584 and there being 14,871 patels in the State, the monthly income of a patel averaged Rs. 2-4-0. It was thus clear that what the patel drew was nothing but an honorarium, while the amount given to the shanbhog was high enough so as to attract a full-time Government servant. With

reference to Mr. Ananthia's remark that if declared ineligible for election to local bodies, then shanbhogs could not be elected to Village Improvement Panchayets also and that would lead to practical difficulties, Mr. Sanjiviah did not believe that shanbhogs were really required even in the case of Village Improvement Panchayets. The sannads granted to patels clearly stated that their posts were honorary, whereas no such reference was ever made in any of the sannads granted to shanbhogs. The resolution for these reasons deserved to be accepted.

The amendment was then put to vote and no one voted.

The original resolution was then put to vote and lost, 54 voting for and 55 against.

Resolution No. 2.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO moved that—

"In view of the most unfavourable balance of foreign trade of Mysore for many years past, as shown by Government in the Mysore Gazette issue of 1st January 1925, this Assembly strongly recommends to Government the immediate formation of a Committee to enquire into the causes and concert measures to relieve the situation."

In doing so, he said that for a long number of years the imports were far in excess of the exports which meant that the State was sending out larger sums of money than it got on account of exports. The money thus sent was on the average 3 crores per annum and it was therefore necessary that the whole question was gone into by a Committee.

The DEWAN observed that there was no use holding an academical discussion on this subject and that Government were taking action in the matter, as referred to in the address delivered by him to the recent Session of the Mysore Economic Conference. The question was referred to the Industries and Commerce Committee of the Conference and probably a Committee would be appointed to review the situation when the recommendations of the Industries and Commerce Committee were received. As Government themselves had taken the initiative, there was no need for the resolution being pressed. The First Member added that in the Address delivered by the Dewan

last year an investigation in this matter had been hinted as also the appointment of a Committee contemplated, but on a further consideration it was thought better to refer the question in the first instance to the Board of Industries and Commerce and of Agriculture. A note had been prepared by the Director of Industries and Commerce on the question and both the Industries and Commerce Board as well as the Agricultural Board were about to discuss this matter. When definite recommendations were received, a special committee would be appointed if necessary to investigate the matter. Government intended to pursue the matter further and the Member would perhaps do well to withdraw the resolution in view of the above remarks.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn by leave of the President.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO on behalf of himself and Messrs. Jammatige Shama Jois and Honniah Heggade moved that—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that, with a view to spread the weaving industry in the State, spinning should be taught for one hour in all Elementary Schools as vocational training and weaving in addition to spinning should be taught similarly in all Middle Schools." and added that in this model State of Mysore, Government should render it possible for boys to spin, so that in future there might be no difficulty of finding enough clothing which is one of the necessaries of life.

The CHIEF SECRETARY pointed out that the question of spinning had sufficiently been discussed in connection with representations and the view of Government had been thoroughly explained by the Extra Member of Council, in the course of which it was stated that it was practically impossible to make it compulsory in the primary schools, where the boys were all very young and could not spin well and that it would be included among the optional subjects in the Middle Schools.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO pointed out that there was no difficulty in introducing it in all schools, because in addition to being cheap the charka was entirely a safe instrument. Besides, spinning could be taught for half an hour every day without prejudice to other subjects. The question was not attended with any political signifi-

cance. As regards the cost involved, he thought that the money spent would be more than repaid in the results that could be expected. Besides, it was not as costly as sloyd or any other practical instruction already provided for. In other countries where spinning was introduced, the schools were actually making a profit on account of it. He did not want Government to make it compulsory all at once, but time had come for making a beginning.

MR. B. L. BYANNA strongly supported the resolution and hoped that by accepting it Government would be solving the unemployment question with which they were faced. In the agricultural country of India, the raiyats had almost full six months to spare with advantage. In the case of young boys, it disciplined them and developed the senses in addition to bringing money. There was no capital enough in the State to establish sufficient number of mills in order to solve the unemployment question, but spinning could come to the rescue; and no elaborate propaganda work was necessary in this case. Every one of the patriots in the country was of opinion that its economic condition would improve if spinning was introduced in all schools. There was no difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of trained teachers; because, many persons were prepared to do voluntary service. He therefore appealed to Government to allow young boys to take up spinning instead of giving them room for wasting their time and probably getting into bad ways.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH opposed the resolution. He did not believe that after all in this country there was any real trouble for either food or clothing. The foremost need of the country was education. He was not opposed to khadar, but spinning was a thing which was a concern of the parents of boys and not of Government. He did not believe that young boys at school could ever learn much of spinning. The children in primary schools found it hard to walk to the school particularly in summer months and most of them felt sleepy soon after reaching the school; and to make them spin and perspire at such a time was nothing short of cruelty. Perhaps he had not much to say against introducing hand-spinning in the High Schools or Colleges, because the students of those institutions were sufficiently grown up to handle the instrument and work at it. For these reasons, he opposed the resolution.

The EXTRA MEMBER spoke as follows in regard to the resolution No. 3:—

The resolution as it stands refers to both spinning and weaving, and recommends that spinning should be taught for one hour in all elementary schools, and weaving in addition to spinning be taught similarly in all middle schools; but I believe both the mover and the seconder omitted all reference to weaving in their speeches. I will not therefore place any emphasis on this aspect of the resolution except so far as to say that weaving cannot be a universal vocation. It requires some amount of skill, great practice, some capital; it can be made neither compulsory nor universal, and it had better be taught in special schools for the purpose. I will refer to another aspect of this question which was emphasised by me yesterday in connection with similar representations made in this House. The cost of the proposal made here is prohibitive. Have we counted the cost of the supply of a number of charakas to each of the 7,500 primary schools, have we counted the cost of supplying looms to each of the 580 middle schools, Complete and Incomplete? Then there is the question of repairing of charakas and looms, replacing unserviceable ones, there is the question of supplying materials in the form of cotton and yarn and other requisites, and above all there is the question of the teaching staff. The cost, I say, is prohibitive. This itself should suffice to dispose of the question in the form in which it has been raised here. It might be said however that there will be something realised from sale proceeds. But mostly the yarn will be unsaleable in the market, and the cloth will be useless especially cloth woven with the yarn which is produced in the primary schools, and even the sale proceeds as suggested will go to meet only a very insignificant fraction of the cost. I will now consider the feasibility of teaching spinning to children in primary schools. Many of the young boys in the elementary schools will find it really difficult to spin anything to the purpose. Lower counts may not require much skill, but higher counts will require skill and in any case the yarn so spun will be so uneven that it will not wash and will not bear wear and tear. As a matter of fact, I believe a good part of a crore of rupees was spent on encouraging spinning khadi, but it came to very little. I do not wish to go into the reasons why this has not succeeded, but in any case it has been found that the cloth

so produced cannot compete in the open market and with the produce of the mills. Viewed as a question of vocational training,—and we are here considering the question apart from political and nationalistic implications,—the measure now proposed cannot be regarded as sound or desirable. We have to spend so much money, so much time, so much energy and with all this, the pupil so taught cannot earn more than perhaps 1½ or 2 annas per diem. This cannot be said to be remunerative. I admit that there is need for all-round vocational training from the middle school stage upwards. I do not speak of the primary schools or the elementary stage. The elementary stage is not really the stage for vocational training. Manual training there must be,—the training of the senses, the training of observation, and many other things such as elementary drawing, but not training for a vocation at that particular stage. But it is necessary that there should be some form of vocational training, or at least a pre-vocational bias given to every pupil in the middle school stage, who cannot go up to the High School or the Universi y; and again it is also necessary that in rural areas some form or other of cottage industry be taught either in continuation schools or in practical classes towards the close of the middle school stage, especially as I have said to those for whom the middle school stage serves as a terminus. Now the question is not this: what is the best form of cottage industry in rural areas? I admit that spinning and weaving are good as cottage industries and home industries. Then there might be house-building, there may be making of household furniture and utensils from cheap local material. And all these ought to be widely diffused; because these will improve the standard of living and standard of physique and health of the people. But this is not the question. The question is:—are they suitable for introduction in primary or middle schools? So many industries are desirable, but can they be taught at this stage, without waste of time, energy and money? Perhaps the object for which this resolution has been moved is the utilisation of surplus labour in the case especially of our agriculturists and our labourers in the villages. That is an object with which I am in full sympathy,—the utilisation of surplus labour in the idle season extending over long dreary months. Here the first condition is that the particular form of industry chosen must save most in regard to what would otherwise have to be purchased in

the market. Admittedly it is not, properly speaking, a subsidiary industry, but a form of occupation which employs surplus labour, the main object of which is to see that the people are saved from unnecessary purchases in the market. For this again, there are two primary conditions which must be satisfied. In the first place it must satisfy a primary want and secondly it must be sufficiently remunerative, more than any other form of industry that could be chosen. Spinning satisfies the first condition. No doubt, it contributes towards a primary want—clothing. But it is very low in the scale in regard to its remunerative character, the second test. It has some advantages no doubt. It requires not great skill, nor great capital; it is indigenous, it is traditional, it gives surplus occupation to the women and also to labourers in the off season. In times of dearth and scarcity it is useful. It will give one anna or $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem per head. These are advantages But there are other forms of cottage industry for utilising surplus labour, which are at once more remunerative, and more fit to be introduced in middle schools for purposes of vocational training. At any rate spinning cannot be compulsory in the elementary schools. And even if these children learnt it at school, their hands would very soon go out of use. Whatever skill is acquired will lapse and will have to be learnt later on. What is really necessary is that spinning should be started as a home industry for the utilisation of surplus labour, and once this is done, it will be handed down by tradition from generation to generation. That is the right way of going about the business. If we really want the utilisation of surplus agricultural labour,—and certainly it is a great object,—I should recommend that we might introduce in rural tracts certain forms of what is called the dry cultivation process which has been so successful in countries with uncertain or scanty rainfall. That will certainly give full remunerative occupation for surplus agricultural labour, and all the enthusiasm which is now spent on spinning may be very usefully directed to that channel. Coming to the proposition before us, Government will be prepared to accept it in an altered form, *viz.*, that provision should be made for teaching spinning as a vocational subject in certain middle schools as an experimental measure. In that form it was accepted by Government yesterday in connection with a representation on this subject, and this can be very well

done. The test of experience will be better than any argument, for or against the measure.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO regretted that the Extra Member had expressed himself against the resolution and observed that there was nothing new in his arguments. He was quite prepared to withdraw the resolution if it had involved any practical difficulties; but he was fully convinced that it was otherwise. He had already submitted that the cost of introducing spinning in all schools was not at all prohibitive and even if it be, Government should not mind it. If Government decided that it should not be introduced in any of the elementary schools, then the very object of this resolution would be frustrated. He therefore requested Government to introduce it in a few such schools at least as an experimental measure, his object being that it was the young boys more than adults that could successfully be trained in any subject. Being an art as much as an industry, it must be made universal. Ancient India was known for this art. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's dissenting minute in connection with the recent Industrial Commission's report showed that spinning in ancient India had developed to such an extent that yarn of nearly 1,000 counts was spun to the surprise of every western country. It was not right, for these reasons, to neglect this industry any more. He therefore appealed to Government to accept the resolution.

The proposition was then put to vote and lost, 56 members voting for and 6½ against.

Resolution No. 4.

Mr. B. GOPALACHAR moved -

"That with a view to minimise the drinking habit which is eating into the vitals of the poor people, this Assembly resolves and recommends that the number of excise shops might be decreased by 50 per cent during the year 1925-26."

In moving the above resolution, he said that the need for abolishing excise shops was realised by every civilised Government and this was the policy of the Mysore Government also. In view of the hardship caused to the people, it should be the object of Government gradually to decrease the revenue from excise with a view to total abolition of all shops within a number of years. In 1917, Government had appointed a committee to make recommendations on this subject, but that did not result in any practical benefit.

Mr. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO supported the resolution and added that the first recommendation made by the committee referred to was that all revenue from excise should be earmarked for the promotion of temperance. Mr. Sanjiviah had moved a resolution on this subject before the Legislative Council with reference to which, the First Member of Council said. —

"I am quite willing to accept the principle of it on behalf of Government, because that is the very goal and policy of Government."

The harm done by the drink evil was too obvious to need mention. A mere increase in the revenue could not solve the problem. When the representatives of the people in British India suggested the abolition of opium shops, the suggestion was readily given effect to by that Government; so also, the Government here must accept the suggestion of the Assembly in regard to the entire closure of excise shops.

MR. GOPALACHAR said he was prepared to modify the resolution substituting the words "within the next 5 years" for the words "during the year 1925-26." The Second Member pointed out that 450 toddy shops and 160 arrack shops were closed within the past 5 years and Government had reason to believe that consumption had greatly reduced. By merely foregoing revenue, the drink evil could not be effectively put down. On the other hand that would directly encourage illicit distillation.

MR. VEMA REDDI in supporting the resolution said that the very presence of shops near by tempted the people to take to drink. It was worth the while of Government to forego revenue from this source instead of continuing the shops and thereby contributing to ill-health and poverty.

MR. DALAVOI BASAVALINGAPPA observed that if excise shops were abolished, the expenditure on account of hospitals would greatly decrease. By continuing the shops, Government were only encouraging the poor people to resort to thefts with a view to find money for drink.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER opposed the resolution from the point of view of the consumer. In the course of discussions on the Facilities Committee's Report, so many members of the Assembly opposed the discontinuance of the system of providing lunch. They were not prepared to forego coffee which was a much milder stimulant than toddy or arrack. Such being the case, he asked what

right any one had to suggest the closure of excise shops. From the temperance point of view also, the member was of opinion that consumption could not be expected to go down merely because shops were removed. The existence of a number of shops within short distances would result in competition and prices would go down ; this was an advantage to the consumer, as otherwise he had to pay unnecessarily high prices. If shops were reduced, people would have to go long distances to get toddy or arrack and while returning home at late hours, they might as a result of intoxication quarrel with each other and prove dangerous both to themselves and to the other passers by. It was therefore necessary to have one shop at least within the municipal limits of every town or village. As regards anyone being tempted to drink by the mere existence of shops, he observed that a sweetmeat seller did not himself eat away the articles; and the Idiga or arrack vendor himself was not used to drink. He suggested that charts explaining the disadvantages of intemperance be printed in Kannada and hoisted in every market place or shandy; also the text books prescribed for young boys might contain lessons on this subject. Best of all, was to enlist the sympathy of persons addicted to drink and teach them the evils of it. These were more practical ways of handling the subject, than merely to legislate agaist the number of shops.

MR. G. K. BALIJA requested the Government to state their excise policy for the information of the House. The Dewan said that the policy of Government was a policy of control with a view to get the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption. Mr. Balija urged that though it might not be feasible to close 50 per cent of the shops all at once, at least a beginning may be made in that direction with a view to see that only a few shops were ultimately left. The maximum quantity to be sold in each case should also be fixed by legislation.

The SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was such a provision already, but there were practical difficulties in enforcing it. He reminded the House that after all, toddy was not so dangerous a stimulant as some people thought. Government were trying to reduce the number of shops gradually, because a sudden increase in the duty could only result in illicit distillation. He did not also believe that total prohibition in the real sense was ever possible in any country; because if this was to

institution did not deserve the name of a College. He said that in the Madras Government a Committee was appointed some years back to investigate into the Ayurvedic system of medicine and that Committee were of the opinion that the Ayurvedic system of medicine was in no way inferior to any of the modern scientific systems of the present day.

The DEWAN observed that there was no difference of opinion on that point and it was with the object of reorganising the college and giving encouragement to indigenous medicines that a grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned in the budget for next year.

The member pointed out that the sum sanctioned was not sufficient to develop the college in all its branches as laid down in the Government Order mentioned above and requested that more funds might be provided and early action taken to reorganise the institution as ordered in 1919.

The FIRST MEMBER observed that in Mysore also a Committee had been appointed long before the Madras Committee, to make investigations into the matter, but the recommendations of the Committee could not be given effect to owing to financial stringency. For the first year's expenditure a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been provided and reorganisation would be brought into force in due course.

On the above assurance, the member withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 6.

"This Assembly prays for the constitution of a Committee for giving suggestions in regulating the disposal of appointments in all departments of Government and in the several grades, so that each community is represented in proportion to the population of the said community."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. D. S. Mallappa said that his object was to bring to the notice of Government the fact that after the Miller Committee Report was published, the members of the backward communities did not get appointments as required by it. The officers in many cases ignored the orders on the subject and appointed men whom they liked, thereby depriving the members of the backward communities the opportunity to get employments. Though there was the Recruit-

ment Board to watch the progress, certain vacancies would be disposed of by the several officers without bringing them to the notice of the Board at all. Government should take steps to see that their orders were rigidly carried out by the several executive officers.

He also pointed out that the claim of backward communities for nomination to the Civil Service, which had been recognised ever since the time of Sir Seshadri Iyer, was overlooked and a brahmin was nominated. Such things should not be allowed To safeguard the interests of the backward communities, a special officer should therefore be appointed. He added that on the representation of Mr. Paramasiviah on the same subject, Government promised sympathetic consideration. If Government assured the House that an Officer would be appointed immediately to investigate into the matter, he said he was prepared to withdraw his resolution. He also requested that replies might be given as far as possible to the interpellations by the members on the Miller Committee report, as that was the only source from which they could get information on the subject, and that arrangements might be made to supply them with statements, etc., relating thereto.

The DEWAN enquired what kind of an officer would be required for the purpose.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH replied that an Auditor would do for the purpose. He should tour throughout the whole state and make investigations. One officer might be appointed in the first instance and if the need for more officers was felt, action might be taken later on to increase the number.

The DEWAN observed that one of the Assistant Secretaries in the Secretariat was in charge of the work at present with an allowance of Rs. 50, and that it was under contemplation to appoint a whole-time secretary to be solely in charge of the work. That arrangement might be tried for a year.

Mr. BORANNA requested that two or three more columns might be added to the pay bills showing the number of people from the different communities, etc. The Dewan replied that the Special Officer appointed would be instructed to attend to such minor details.

On the above assurance, Mr. Mallappa withdrew his resolution.

Resolution No. 7.

"This House recommends to Government that the Government Order No. R. 3748-58—L. R. 502-17-10, dated the 4th February 1922 may be modified as follows :—

3. (1) Where owing to a failure of rains throughout any tract, any tank in such tract has not received an adequate supply of water so that half the area of wet lands under it has remained uncultivated or has, even though cultivated, yielded a crop of not more than 4 annas, the recovery of half the assessment for the year on all the lands under such tank may be remitted.

(2) and that Rules 2 and 3 be omitted."

MR. K. RAMAKRISHNA IYER in moving the above resolution said that owing to the failure of rains, the raiyats were not able to raise any crops and that the elaborate proceedings passed by Government in the year 1922 in regard to the suspension and remission of the assessment did not help them. He, therefore, requested that in the light of the experience gained in the past two or three years, the Government Order might be modified as suggested in the Resolution. He added that the remission should be given to the *tari* and *bagayet* lands, if either half the wet lands could not be cultivated or if cultivated not even a quarter of the crop was obtained. The Government Order makes provision only for suspension of revenue. Remission should be provided instead.

With reference to clause (2) of the Resolution, the Dewan pointed out that the Rules in question referred only to the procedure in respect of the grant of suspension or remission and that he saw no reason to omit it.

The MEMBER said that the raiyats being mostly illiterate, did not really understand the procedure, with the result that they failed to submit petitions. If they did not send petitions, the Government would not make enquiries and the raiyats could not get remissions. He thought that Government should order remissions on the occasion of Jamabandi without waiting for receipt of petitions.

The Revenue Commissioner replied that it was not necessary that every raiyat should send a petition. If only a few people state that their lands were not supplied with water and that no crops could be raised on them, that would be quite sufficient.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER said that the limit of time fixed, *viz.*, November, for petitions was a great hardship as the raiyats expecting to get some supply of water in December would not venture to apply for remissions.

The Revenue Commissioner replied that November was the most convenient time. He said that the Government officers could not visit every nook and corner and they had to be guided by the reports of the shanbhogs. If on the other hand the raiyats applied, they would be compelled to call for a report after visiting the localities concerned.

The FIRST MEMBER explained to the House that it was not the idea of the Government to throw the responsibility on the raiyats, but on the other hand to provide them with every convenience and that if the Sircar had to grant, remission, they had to rely only on the reports of the shanbhogs and grant remission only in those cases which were included in the list sent by them. He told the House that the tank was taken as a unit and not the raiyats' lands, that November was fixed as most of the tanks would have been full with water generally by that time, that there would be no objection to extending the period up to 15th December if there was any probability of getting rain in December which was however very rare, and that it would be much better if on the petitions of the raiyats themselves the shanbhogs were called upon to send reports showing which tanks received water and which not. He added that it would not be possible for the Amildars and Sub-Divisional Officers to inspect each and every tank and that in the absence of petitions, they might lose sight of deserving cases. In these circumstances, he said that the disadvantages would be wholly to the raiyats, to minimise which the present rule was framed.

MR. VEMA REDDY was of opinion that there was no meaning in suspending the assessment when owing to failure of rains no crops were raised. Remission should have been the appropriate remedy.

The DEWAN in reply said that this matter was fully discussed the previous day, in the course of which it was promised that the Government would favourably consider the question, when the remission rules were revised before the Dasara Session in October next.

Another MEMBER said that the accounts of remission should be settled during Jamabandi.

MR. CHENNABASAPPA stated that in the Kolar Taluk in 1923-24 the Deputy Commissioner said that he had recommended to the Government remission of assessment in parts of the taluk, but that no relief was given and that again during last year also the raiyats could not raise any crops and were badly in need of drinking water and relief was still denied to them. Mr. Balasundaram Iyer replied that as far as the Kolar Taluk was concerned, no recommendation for remission was received.

The DEWAN observed that it was not right to discuss all these local matters in the House, that favourable consideration would be given to the question of the remission rules and that on that assurance the member might withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn on the assurance given.

Resolution No. 8.

"That with a view ultimately to give some kind of medical help to people in villages which are situated at a great distance from Government Hospitals, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja may be pleased,

(1) to select as an experimental measure, during the next official year, some fifty primary school teachers from suitable villages situated in the several parts of the State, for undergoing elementary training in medicine, for about three months, in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore and in Elementary Physiology and Hygiene and in First Aid in suitable Government Hospitals, so that the teachers trained in this manner may be able to recognize some of the more important diseases and administer simple remedies to people in their villages and surrounding parts, and

(2) to require these teachers, after they are thus trained, to render medical help to people in their villages, to supply them with the necessary drugs and other conveniences and to give these teachers suitable allowances for doing this extra work."

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Venkatanaranappa said that his scheme was not a new one but was one of those adopted by the Bombay Government since last year. Two schemes were suggested by the Surgeon-General of Bombay—one known as the Medical Officers' Scheme and the other the Village School Master's Scheme—and the Bombay Government adopted the latter

as it was not a very costly one. He said he wrote to the authorities of the Bombay Government to enquire how the scheme was working and the reply was very encouraging.

There were only 200 hospitals throughout the State and the people did not get sufficient relief from those hospitals. Ever since they came into existence, the people forgot their household medicines. It had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the House that there was not sufficient stock of medicines available in the hospitals. The number of diseases were on the increase and the medicines for them had to be obtained from foreign countries at enormous prices. The hospitals could not afford to supply such costly medicines to the people and the difficulty was being increasingly felt in the villages.

The last year's administration report of the State showed that thousands of people died of fever. It would take nearly 10 or 20 years before every village could be provided with a hospital. Instead of hospitals, at least some other facilities should be provided to the people in the interior to combat the diseases. The action taken by the Bombay Government in that direction, *viz.*, the introduction of the Village Schoolmaster Scheme for medical aid to the villagers was very praiseworthy.

He said that the Senior Surgeon whom he consulted in the matter was not agreeable to the introduction of such a scheme in the Mysore State as he considered that it would be dangerous to entrust the lives of the villagers to the school masters and that he had been formulating a scheme which would suit the requirements of the people.

The EXTRA MEMBER wanted to know the details of the two schemes referred to by the mover.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA explained that under the larger scheme, *viz.*, Medical Official Scheme, it was suggested that Sub-Assistants should be given special encouragement to establish themselves in the villages, *viz.*, giving them some allowance and an advance—recoverable in easy yearly instalments - for the purchase of instruments and drugs.

The smaller scheme—the scheme which the Bombay Government had introduced—was to train a batch of 10 schoolmasters at a time for a short period in a medical school and send them back to the villages. These trained sahool masters would be in a position to give medicines

for ordinary ailments such as headache, fever and the like. During the period of training, they would be taught physiology, Hygiene, first aid, etc. They should be given a stipend of Rs. 15 per month during the course of their training and there should be an examination at the end of the period. Only such of those who come out successful in the examination should be permitted to undertake the work. The headmaster of a school should not be selected for the work. If there is only one teacher in a school, he should not be selected.

The DEWAN enquired under whose supervision the teacher should work. Mr. Venkatanaranappa said that the teacher should work under the supervision of the Education Department, but the medicines for him should be supplied from the Medical Stores. He requested that as an experimental measure, a batch of 20 students should be trained in the first instance. In Mysore there was an Ayurvedic College and the teachers might be trained both in the eastern and in western medicines. He was of opinion that the training should be for a period of six months, three months for acquiring some knowledge in medicines and three months actual training. A sum of Rs. 10,000 might be spent on the experiment and the scheme sanctioned for a period of one year tentatively.

MR. KARNIC KRISHNAMURTHI RAO seconded the resolution. He said that the Bombay Government were not the orginators of the scheme, but such a scheme was already in existence for the past 15 or 20 years in Northern India and Panjab, where arrangements had been made for the supply of medicines for ordinary ailments in out of the way places. The Bombay Government only copied the scheme, was of opinion that the teachers might be supplied with harmless drugs and ordinary medicines and that only select teachers should be drafted for the work. The school work would not suffer by entrusting the teachers with additional work as they would attend to the medical relief work only in the mornings. In certain places, the teachers were entrusted with the Post Office work, and that has in no way interfered with their usual school work. The people in the village have no medical help whatsoever and it would be a great help if such a scheme as suggested by the mover was introduced.

The DEWAN enquired whether it would not be better to entrust the work to the patels. Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao said that it would be a better alternative.

MR. ABBAS KHAN said that he agreed with the mover in respect of the need for more hospitals and better medical aid to the villagers, but was doubtful if the purpose could be served by schoolmasters with a training for only three months. At times, Doctors with vast training and experience failed to diagnose the diseases and as such it would be very dangerous to entrust the lives of villagers to people with a short period of training in medical science. The work should be done by only Medical and Ayurvedic pandits and by none else. He was of opinion that instead of Government spending a sum of Rs. 10,000 on the scheme suggested by the mover, they might with advantage reorganise the Ayurvedic College, appoint those who have returned after completing their course in Ayurvedic medicines and train as many number of people as possible and send them to villages to afford medical relief. Continuing, he said that there was no connection between the Medical and the Education Departments. It was a well-known fact that the schoolmasters were not doing their work satisfactorily. They had already been burdened with the work of Post Office. They should therefore not be entrusted with any more additional work. He pointed out that in the Mysore State there was one hospital for every 150 sq. miles, while in the Madras Presidency there was one for every 200 sq. miles. On the population basis also there was one hospital for every 30,000 in this State, against one for every 60,000 in the neighbouring Presidency. But still, there was enough room for improvement and many more hospitals should be opened and more medical aid should be given. For that work, he was of opinion that well trained men alone should be appointed. He was not in favour of the scheme put forward by Mr. Venkatanaranappa.

MR. VEMA REDDY was of opinion that if the schoolmasters were entrusted with the work, the school work was bound to suffer as the school masters have to be moving from place to place to attend on their patients. Besides, it might not be possible for the teachers to definitely fix their time for medical attendance. They may be called upon to attend on patients during school hours. It would therefore not be right to entrust the schoolmasters with the work.

MR. RAMASWAMI said that the object of the mover was a very good one as it provided for medical relief to

the villagers. He agreed with the previous speakers in their view that the school work would suffer by entrusting the schoolmasters with the additional work. The Dewân's suggestion, *viz.*, entrusting the work to the Shanbhogs and Patels, he said, was a very good one.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA pointed out that the scheme should not be condemned on the ground that the school work of teachers would suffer if they were entrusted with the medical work, but on the other hand, it should be viewed from the point of usefulness, to the people in the villages. He said that the schoolmasters alone were the fit persons to undertake the work.

He could not agree with the opinion of some members who said that three months' training to teachers was more a danger to the lives of the villagers than a source of help to them. People knew well whom they should approach for cure and if a man proved unsuccessful, no one would go to him for medicines. Besides, no harmful and poisonous drugs should be supplied to the schoolmasters. They should be given ordinary drugs.

He requested that as an experimental measure, the scheme might be introduced in the Mysore State and at least 20 men trained. He also was of opinion that only teachers could be entrusted with the medical relief work, as their experience and training would be of considerable benefit to the boys.

THE EXTRA MEMBER.—At the outset I may say that the Government are in full sympathy with the object of the mover, that is to say, the supply of medical help to the villages in the interior. But as a first step it is necessary to provide for a regular supply of qualified medical practitioners. That also is accepted on all hands. The question is how to ensure this regular and adequate supply. Different schemes have been proposed in different provinces. First of all, there is the scheme of training Ayurvedic and Unani medical practitioners. There are certain advantages in the system of Ayurvedic treatment. People have confidence in this system, and the cost of medicine and medical attendance is also within the means of villagers. There are also other advantages. That is one scheme. Bengal, Madras and some other places are trying the experiment, and here in Mysore, the Government have also decided to improve Ayurvedic education. That may go some way to solve the difficulty. There is another project, which I have often discussed with

competent medical authorities in Bengal,—the scheme of training a special class of rural medical practitioners. That scheme contemplates a two years' course of training in Medicine, Hygiene, First Aid, following on the Anglo-Vernacular Upper Secondary Course. It will also give training in household medicines, indigenous drugs, and first aid. This will help to create an army of medical practitioners to take part in the campaign against insanitation and epidemic diseases and this will also provide medical help to the villagers in the interior.

I come next to the Bombay Scheme. This consists of two alternatives. I will take the larger scheme. The larger scheme is intended to deal with the problem by inducing qualified medical men, to set up practice in villages and small towns. But the difficulty is that our high grade Bachelors of Medicine or even Sub-Assistant Surgeons, cannot settle down permanently in these remote villages in the interior; they cannot be maintained by the villagers, they cannot make a living. This scheme therefore cannot work. But it will work if we train a special grade of rural medical practitioners with a two years' training in medicine, in hygiene and sanitation after the Upper Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Course. They will not be too expensive,—they will make a living, and they will bring some medical relief within the reach of the villagers. Personally, I am in favour of this idea, and I shall place such a scheme before Government inviting the opinion of competent medical authorities.

Bombay has another and a smaller scheme which provides for the training of village workers. The gist of this scheme is that village schoolmasters will be given a very brief course in elements of medicine and hygiene—say, for three months. Then they will go forth as village Æsculapiuses,—or village Dhanvantris. Some competent medical men hold that this is wildly impracticable. But the reports, it is said, are encouraging. That is the way with first reports on every panacea. The first reports are all very satisfactory, especially as the statistics are compiled by persons responsible for introducing them. But, that means very little. Five years' trial must be given. Then we can begin to see how it will work.

My friend Mr. Venkatanaranappa believes in the scheme. These schoolmasters will be trained at the Civil Hospitals in Western medicine. But Mr. Venkatanaranappa improves on the suggestion, and adds Ayurvedic

medicine. He wants the students to have to be trained in the Ayurvedic College and also perhaps at hospitals in the elements of Western medicine and hygiene if not also Physiology. That is, really, his scheme. Ayurvedic medicine is no doubt very good. So also Unani medicine. Good Ayurvedic medicine, they say, is better than the best. But Ayurvedic medicine is a system, not a crude empiricism which can be learnt in three months. I am afraid that the scheme if carried out will be fraught with risks to the life and health of the people. As it is, our schoolmasters have enough on their conscience in the way of producing maimed and crippled minds, and if you force upon them the sin of producing maimed bodies, it will be too heavy a burden on them. I do not however mean that there is no room for training in simple medicines. First of all, there are the traditional household medicine,— those simple ones which are handed down in the household from generation to generation, and especially to the women of the family. But the school cannot always take the place of the household. Social tradition has to maintain certain things in currency. Then again, there might be, so far as girls' schools are concerned, some training in child-welfare and nursing. In our Training Colleges here, as also in Bengal, training is also given in first aid and hygiene, All this is proper. But to speak of a three months' training to a village schoolmaster in an Ayurvedic College so that he may be competent for diagnosis, say, as between typhoid and malaria—all this appears to me wildly impracticable and fraught with great risk. But all the same the problem remains. This is an All-India problem, and there are different solutions. We must choose our own course. There might be an improvement and expansion of Ayurvedic and Unani medical practice. Then, there is the scheme for training a large body of rural medical practitioners a two years' course following on the Anglo-Vernacular Upper Secondary certificate. Then, again, there might be training given to schoolmasters in regard to first aid and hygiene, and to girls in the schools in child-welfare. Above all, there must be the home tradition of household medicine—a great tradition which we must conserve apart from what we may or may not teach in our schools. As I have said, we are trying some of these methods and will try more.

The DEWAN asked the mover of the resolution whether he would like to withdraw it in view of the

remarks made by the Extra Member of the Council, and that otherwise the proposition would be put to vote. Mr. Venkatanaranappa said that he had complete faith in the resolution and had no objection to its being put to vote.

The motion was put to vote and lost, 27 voting for and 40 against.

Supplemental Resolution.

"That this Assembly recommends to Government that the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and the rules framed thereunder be so modified as to remove altogether the restriction now imposed of disqualifying taxpayers from standing as candidates for Municipal Councillorship and their names being omitted in the list of voters on the ground of their not paying to the Municipality taxes for a period of not less than six months next preceding the date of the publication of the list of candidates and voters so long as their names are retained in the Register of Assessment."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Abbas Khan pointed out that the object of the resolution was to get the opinion of the House on the subject which would be useful in connection with the Local Fund Bill which was ready to be placed before the Legislative Council. He said that according to the rules, the names of the people who had not paid the kandayam for the half-year preceding the date of election would be omitted from the list of voters. Even if the people paid their arrears later, their names would not be included in the list. It was a great disadvantage. The people should not be deprived of their rights of voting merely for not paying their kandayam, for one half-year. The system in Western countries was that every one was eligible for voting. Even for the Representative Assembly voting, all khatedars paying a kandayam of Rs. 25 and more are eligible, irrespective of the fact whether their kandayam was due or not. In the same way, even in the Municipal Council the names of the people who pay kandayam should be included in the voters' list and they should be eligible for voting irrespective of the fact of their having paid the kandayam or not. There were many other ways of collecting the dues of the Municipality and therefore the disability should be removed.

He also pointed out that under the existing rules, there was much room for mischief also. The shanbhogs with the object of helping a certain section could collect the kandayam from only that section, thereby making them eligible for voting and leave the others. That would make the people from whom the kandayam was not collected ineligible for voting. If therefore the rules were amended and it was ordered that every one would be eligible to vote — a rare opportunity for the people to exercise their rights once in three years — it would be a great advantage to them and their representatives would be on the Council.

MR. MALLAPPA seconded the resolution and said that voting was a very important privilege to the people. For not paying the kandayam, for some reason or the other, they should not be denied that privilege. He also said that in the Madras Government there was such a bill under consideration and the Madras Corporation was agreeable to such a modification in the Municipal Rules.

MR. ANANTHAIAH agreed with the above views and suggested that if the defaulters pay their dues even on the day previous to the election, their names must be included in the voters' lists and they must be made eligible for voting.

MR. KARNIK KRISHNA MURTHI RAO observed that such a restriction was placed specially with the object of collecting the dues of the Municipality, otherwise it would not be possible for them to collect their dues. According to the existing orders, people paid the kandayam completely at least for the sake of becoming eligible for voting. If the rules were modified, the Municipality had to resort to Civil Court for the recovery of dues. The people who want the privilege of voting must not hesitate to pay kandayam. It is not in the interests of the Municipality to change the existing order.

MR. KESAVIAH stated that there was nothing in the rules to show that the *khatedars* should be left out as suggested by Mr. Abbas Khan.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH observed that the privilege of voting was a rare privilege. It comes once in three years. If the kandayam had been paid for the privious 2½ years and there was default in the last half-year, why should the member be deprived of his liberty to vote? It is not right. There was a special agency for collecting the taxes and as such it was not right to deprive any man from voting

on account of default during the last six months. He also said that it was against all principles of taxation. When people were clamouring for the extension of the franchise to women, it was not right to deprive men of their privileges and creating unnecessary difficulties.

MR. BYANNA said that sooner or later the kandayam would be collected and that the people should not be deprived of their privileges for not paying the kandayam. The rule should be modified. Their names must be included in the list whether they pay or not.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR said that the procedure adopted for the collection of land revenue arrears was somewhat different from that of the collection of municipal arrears. To collect the land revenue arrears, forfeiture orders can be passed. But under the Local Self-Government Scheme such a course was not possible. It was only for that reason that such a restriction had been placed. But if the defaulter pays his dues before the prescribed time limit, his name must be included in the list of voters.

MR BORANNA was of opinion that the restriction must be removed to enable every one to exercise the privilege of voting.

The SECOND MEMBER observed that during the last Legislative Council Meeting, a proposition was brought to change the rule, but it was suggested that unless the regulation was changed, the rule cannot be changed. He said he was agreeable to the change. As the bill was a private bill, the change depended on the opinion of the House.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that the elections in the municipality comes once in three years. A man who has paid five khists out of six should not be deprived of his privilege to vote. He pointed out that as it was provided that "all summons due on account of any tax due, will be a first charge upon the buildings or land in respect of which such tax is leviable," the argument put forward by Mr. Krishna Murthy Rao was not right. Besides, under Section 88 there is power to levy a fine also, if the taxes are not paid in a town municipality. When there were so many ways of collecting the municipal dues, it was not right to have any restrictions for voting. Every one whose name is in the Register should be given the privilege of voting.

The motion was put to vote and passed.

Supplemental representation.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO represented that the Rule No. 30, clause 4, framed by Government which was printed on page 7, Part II of the Manual, might be so amended as to take away the restrictions against the moving of resolutions on matters concerning the provisions of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation. He said that this rule was not in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation which did not exclude the subject from the purview of the Assembly. He added, that there was no express provision in the Representative Assembly Regulation corresponding to Section 9, proviso (ii) of the Legislative Council Regulation restricting the powers of the Assembly to move resolutions regarding the provisions of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council Regulations. Referring to paragraph 213, the report on constitutional developments, he said that the revision of the constitution was not proposed to be an excluded subject. The report clearly states that the Assembly should have opportunity to make representations on the subject, as such representations will in the opinion of the committee serve as a sort of initiative to the unitary Sovereign authority centred in the head of the State.

His point was that items (d) and (e) of clause 9 on page 15 of Part I should be abrogated, more especially item (e). He had no objection to the restriction in the Legislative Council, but he objected to the restrictions placed on the Assembly which were not there before.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that even if there be any defect in the Regulation itself, they could merely point out by means of representations and not by resolutions. He thought that it was not necessary that their powers should be curtailed by means of rules like this.

The DEWAN said that the members had got powers to bring any matters relating to the change in the constitution, but that they could not say that the whole regulation should be changed, but if it was said "to the extent permissible and subject to the restrictions imposed by the sub-clause" the Government would consider the representation.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO agreed to the amendment and requested that orders of Government might be passed before October next.

The matter was noted for consideration.

Closing Remarks by the Members of Council.

FIRST MEMBER.—"With the permission of the Dewan, I wish to make a few observations on some of the important points urged by the members in connection with the departments comprised in my portfolio, in the course of discussion of the budget as well as of the representations.

Taking first the Judicial Department, it has been brought to notice by some of the members that the Bench Courts have not been generally working satisfactorily as they do not command the confidence and respect of the public and that they may well be abolished. The policy of Government has been to associate the people with the Government, as far as possible, and it is in accordance with this policy that the scheme of Bench Courts has been introduced in all the taluks in which the Separation Scheme has been brought into effect. If some of these courts are not working satisfactorily, the proper course should be to remedy the defects that may be found in their working and to improve them, but not to condemn the system as a whole and abolish it. The District Magistrates will be consulted in the matter of improving these courts and suitable action taken in this respect. The suggestion made by some of the members that greater discrimination should be exercised in the selection of persons as Bench Magistrates will also be noted for necessary action.

The suggestion made by Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya that the Bench Courts may be abolished in places like Saklespur in which the special courts themselves have not much work to do appears to be reasonable and will receive due consideration.

With regard to the delay in the disposal of possession cases on the part of the Sub-Division Officers, which has been brought to notice by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, the matter will be enquired into and necessary remedial measures adopted.

As regards the suggestion made for the appointment of a Civil Justice Committee, the proposals of the Chief Court who have been written to in the matter, are awaited and on their receipt, orders will be passed by Government on the subject.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO has suggested the establishment of Small Cause Courts in Mysore and Bangalore. As I

stated in the course of the discussion on this subject at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, opinion seems to be divided regarding the desirability of opening special Small Cause Courts. I believe that at the recent Lawyers' Conference held in Mysore, it was resolved that instead of establishing Small Cause Courts, the number of ordinary courts should be increased and this appears to be the view of many of the members of the bar whom I consulted.

I quite agree with the suggestion made by Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, that instead of a number of Munsiffs' courts being congregated together at the same place, as they are now in Bangalore, Mysore, etc., it would be advantageous to have them located in different centres. Action will be taken in consultation with the Chief Court in the matter of shifting the Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore to other convenient centres.

The question of shifting the Mysore Sub-Court to Hassan as suggested by Mr. Boranna will be considered if this court is to be made permanent, on the expiry of the period for which it has been temporarily sanctioned.

In the Forest Department, some of the members have referred to the large increase of expenditure and increasing the revenue of the Department. If we compare our forest expenditure with that in the adjacent British Province of Madras, it will be observed that the percentage of our expenditure to the receipts in the years 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24 was 84,73·7 and 66·5, respectively as against 106, 90·6 and 85·9 in Madras, the expenditure in Madras during the year 1921-22 having exceeded the receipts by 3¼ lakhs. In some other provinces of British India such as Bengal and Bombay, the percentage of expenditure is no doubt somewhat smaller than in Mysore, but it is not possible to draw any definite conclusion therefrom, as the conditions cannot be said to be the same in all the places. I may however, assure this House that all possible action will be taken not only to scrutinise the expenditure and keep it down, but also to increase the receipts of the Department.

Turning now to the Police Department, I am in perfect sympathy with the suggestions made by many of the members of this Assembly for the increase of pay of the constables and other officers of the Department. An increase of even one rupee per head for the constables will,

however, mean an additional expenditure of about half a lakh of rupees per annum; and unless the grant of the Department is raised by at least 3 lakhs of rupees; which it is impossible to do in the present state of our finances; it will not be possible to meet the demands of this Department.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH has referred to the mismanagement of some of the muzrai institutions. The Muzrai Commissioner will be asked to give his attention to the matters brought to notice by him. The Government will welcome any reasonable suggestions for the improvement of the administration of the muzrai institutions and will be glad to investigate them and give effect to them as far as practicable.

In the Industries and Commerce Department, the importance of the improvement of cottage and home industries has been urged by some of the members. Government are in full accord with this view. Recently, they have passed orders approving of certain rules framed by the Industries Board for the development of home industries. The Director of Industries will be asked to see that effect is given to these rules and also that proper attention is bestowed upon the improvement of cottage as well as home industries.

As regards the loss in the weaving factory brought to notice by one of the members, I have already, in the course of discussion, explained that the weaving factory cannot be treated as a purely commercial concern, as it serves the purposes of demonstration, experiment and training, in addition to the manufacturing of goods. It is inevitable that, so long as all these items of work are combined together and treated as part of the concern, there should be a loss in its working. It is under consideration to separate the experimental, demonstrational and training sections from the commercial section and if this is done, it should be possible to run the commercial section on profitable lines.

I have dealt briefly with the several criticisms and suggestions offered in respect of the departments comprised in my portfolio and I trust I have touched on all the important points referred to by the members of the House.

SECOND MEMBER.—In regard to the local subjects that have been urged for consideration during the debates on the budget, I wish to say that they have all been

noted for consideraton, but as the matters require investigation, no replies can be given at present. On the general criticisms that have been raised during the discussions, I wish to make the following remarks:—

One of the members said that an Inspector might be appointed for winding up unsatisfactory Co-operative Societies. It appears to Government, however, that the present system under which unsatisfactory societies are reported on by the local officers and the honorary supervisors and organisers is more satisfactory than what could be achieved by a single Inspector going all round the State. Bad societies are being wound up year by year. Nearly 125 societies were wound up last year and about the same number during the current year. If members bring to the notice of the Registrar or his subordinates instances of societies that are working unsatisfactorily, needful action would be taken. Some members are of opinion that more grants should be given to the department, while others said that the grant should be reduced and the establishments cut down by utilising the services of honorary organizers only. These two suggestions probably cancel each other. It appears to Government that while it might be possible later on to make the Co-operative Department more or less an honorary one, the time has not come yet for transferring the working of the Department to honorary agency. An official Registrar and official Inspectors are necessary at present for the administration and improvement of the Department. It was suggested that there was no need for both honorary organizers and honorary supervisors. The matter is engaging attention and a report from the Registrar has also been called for.

It was stated by one of the members that the administration of the Amrut Mahal Department was not satisfactory. But the statistics that are available do not prove this contention. While the expenditure in 1921-22 was Rs. 35,000 and the income Rs. 52,700, the expenditure last year was Rs. 37,000 and the income Rs. 81,000. It is expected that the realisations during the current year would amount to Rs. 1,10,000. Thus, the net income of the department has increased from Rs. 17,000 a few years ago to over Rs. 70,000 during the current year. These figures appear to me to be very encouraging. The starting of a Training Depot for Amrut Mahal bulls at Birur for draught and breeding purposes is under the consideration of Gov-

ernment. If this scheme comes into working order, the raiyats will be benefited to a very great extent in the matter of replacing the bullocks that have been lost during the drought and by epidemics, and by getting a better breed of cattle.

The often repeated representation regarding corruption in the Registration Department has once again been brought up in this Assembly. Government have the matter under their anxious consideration. This House is aware that unlike most of the departments, the Sub-Registrars have no avenues of promotion at present. The question of improving the pay and prospects of Sub-Registrars and giving them avenues of promotion in the department itself has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past; but on account of our financial difficulties, it has not been possible to take action in the matter till now.

A great deal has been said as usual about the administration of the Income-tax Department. This is a department which cannot be worked in any circumstances so as to give universal satisfaction. Even if Yamadeva or the Angel Gabriel should undertake the administration, he is sure to get some blame. Government could therefore only state, in reply, that all definite suggestions for improving the working of the department and minimising its inconveniences will be duly considered.

On the question of Malnad Improvement, there is a difference of opinion among the members. Some are of opinion that District Boards should continue to be in charge of the work, while others think that it should be entrusted to Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners. This question will be considered by Government in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards, and suitable action taken. What further steps are necessary for the improvement of the Malnad will also be considered after the final report of the Survey Officer is received.

Regarding well boring, some members are of opinion that it has not been a success, but it has to be stated that the services of an expert were secured only two or three months ago and the experiment has to be tried for a year or two before an opinion can be formed about the usefulness of the Well-Boring Department. As the members are aware, tanks and irrigation wells are the most valuable asset to the people in this plateau and if the

experiment succeeds, its cost will be more than justified It was represented that more grants should be made for implements and manure. I wish to say, in reply, that these grants are of the nature of advances and that there should be no difficulty in making further advances during the course of the year if the sum sanctioned is found to be insufficient.

The question of constructing an observation room in the Lunatic Asylum will be considered. Government will also watch the working of the Barstal institution for juvenile prisoners that has been introduced in the Madras Presidency. The question of helping discharged prisoners will be considered after a society is formed and proceeds to work.

As regards the Veterinary Department, I wish to point out that provision has been made for opening four new dispensaries as usual. The amount is less than in previous years, because only the net cost to Government has been shown in the budget. The localities for opening these dispensaries have to be selected in consultation with the Department, and having regard to the urgency and the need of the different localities; no assurance can be given that the selection would be according to the districts, but every endeavour will be made to satisfy the claims of districts as far as that is possible.

The question that has been raised by one of the members that the collections in Jatras should be earmarked for expenditure in the Veterinary Department will be duly investigated in consultation with the Presidents of District Boards.

As regards Village Improvement works, the old practice of demanding only a half of the cost in money or labour in lieu of two-thirds as at present has, perhaps, to be revived, and as regards drinking water wells, it is proposed to give greater discretion to District Boards regarding the rules for levying contributions. It is the desire of Government that out of these grants, a certain proportion should be earmarked for Panchamas. This will be decided in consultation with Deputy Commissioners.

Almost every member has urged for increased grants under wells, village improvements, medical aid, and under almost every department. This is a question of funds and the additional allotment which it has been possible to allot for development departments will be announced by the Dewan-President in his closing remarks.

EXTRA MEMBER.—This is the first Session of the Constitutional House that I have attended in any capacity other than that of the Vice-Chancellor and I may be permitted to state how highly and deeply I value the privilege of being associated with the members of what after all, is the premier constitutional House in their deliberations and discussions. I will not expatiate on the educational items, representations and resolutions. They have been dealt with separately and will be considered fully by the Government in due course. But I cannot help saying how deeply encouraged I have been to find such a keen and widespread desire in this House for the expansion of educational facilities and opportunities all over the State and more especially in the backward tracts and for the backward classes. This keen and persistent desire for educational expansion is the first step towards that expansion itself and perhaps the most difficult step, but once this is secured, everything else follows in due course, for, a widespread and persistent national desire creates favourable conditions for its own fulfilment. That is the universal law. I have no doubt that this desire will soon be converted into effective desire —I mean a desire to bear the cost and the responsibility, of such an educational expansion. Government are doing all that is possible under financial limitations to press forward these educational developments and they are organising a new plan of education in all its grades and stages which will secure the interests of vitality as well as efficiency, and opportunities of growth and self expression to every citizen that comes under the scheme of Education. But I think, I can press one point upon you. It must be remembered that after all, whether it is State grant or local cess or any other source, everything comes from the one original source —the economic income of the people which in our social economy is mainly an agricultural income eked out in some measure by income from mineral resources, but, ultimately, it is the agricultural income. Therefore whether it is the State grant or cess contribution, practicaly the incidence, falls ultimately upon the agricultural and industrial classes of the State. To say that the cost of educational facilities and expansion should be met by State grant and not by cess contributions does not obviate the problem or ease the situtation. After all, you do not escape payment or the incidence of the educational tax. It is practically transferring money from the right pocket to

the left and that does not make you richer any way. A sound measure would be to take the money out of the pocket and make a profitable investment, so as to help the cultivation of your resources—both material and mental—and for this, what is important is not either State grant or state dole, but a sound scheme—a plan of organisation of education—which will add to the efficiency and the vitality of the people.